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WORLD CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

REPORT OF THE REGIONAL MEETING FOR AFRICA OF THE WORLD CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Tunis, 2-6 November 1992

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I. FINAL DECLARATION OF THE REGIONAL MEETING FOR AFRICA OF THE WORLD CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Tunis Declaration

The Ministers and representatives of the African States meeting at Tunis from 2 to 6 November 1992, in the context of preparations for the World Conference on Human Rights and pursuant to General Assembly resolution 46/116 of 17 December 1991,

Considering the importance of the forthcoming World Conference on Human Rights, which is taking place at a time characterized by major changes on the international scene,

Considering the priority that is increasingly being attached to the protection and promotion of human rights among the concerns of the international community,

Convinced that the dumping of toxic wastes in Africa constitutes a violation of the collective human rights of the populations of Africa,

Noting with satisfaction the advances in standard-setting in the field of human rights and the progress achieved in their implementation throughout the world,

Recognizing, however, the existence of difficulties, both endogenous and exogenous, which are delaying or impeding satisfactory implementation of human rights at the universal level,

Considering that one of the aims of the World Conference on Human Rights is to identify these difficulties and recommend the measures which must be taken nationally and internationally to overcome them,

Aware of the value of the discussions which will take place during the World Conference on Human Rights, and of the impact of its conclusions on the direction of future activities of the United Nations in this sphere,

Desiring to contribute to the success of the World Conference and to ensure that the international community shares African concerns regarding the promotion of human rights and development,

Adopt the present declaration, to be known as the Tunis Declaration, which reflects both their convictions and their expectations:

1. The African States reaffirm their commitment to the principles set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights.

2. The universal nature of human rights is beyond question; their protection and promotion are the duty of all States, regardless of their political, economic or cultural systems.

3. The proper administration of justice and an independent judiciary are crucial to the full realization of human rights. The attainment of these objectives is, however, impossible without substantial investment in the area of the administration of justice. The African States and the international community are, therefore, called upon to allocate more resources to this area.

4. Responsibility for the implementation and promotion of human rights devolves primarily on Governments. The component institutions, organizations and structures of society also play an important role in safeguarding and disseminating these rights; they should therefore be strengthened and encouraged.

5. The observance and promotion of human rights are undeniably a global concern and an objective to the realization of which all States, without exception, are called upon to contribute. However, no ready-made model can be prescribed at the universal level since the historical and cultural realities of each nation and the traditions, standards and values of each people cannot be disregarded.

6. The principle of the indivisibility of human rights is sacrosanct. Civil and political rights cannot be dissociated from economic, social and cultural rights. None of these rights takes precedence over the others.

7. Political freedom when not accompanied by respect for economic, social and cultural rights is precarious. The right to development is inalienable. Human rights, development and international peace are interdependent.

8. Lasting progress towards the implementation of human rights implies, at the national level, effective development policies and, at the international level, more equitable economic relations, as well as a favourable economic environment.

9. Racism, particularly its new forms, extremism and fanaticism, whether of religious or other origin, pose a serious threat to the protection and promotion of universal human rights values. Governments, individuals, groups, institutions and non-governmental organizations are called upon to apply their efforts, take the necessary steps and cooperate in dealing with this threat.

10. Africa, which has chosen the path of democracy, economic reform and the promotion of human rights, in an unfavourable international economic environment, and which finds itself particularly exposed to internal tensions deriving from the failure to meet the basic needs of populations and from the rise of extremism, will nevertheless remain committed to its choices and its responsibilities, and calls upon the international community to do likewise, in particular through an intensification of international solidarity, an adequate increase in development assistance and an appropriate settlement of the debt problem.

11. Africa, which remains committed to respect for individual human rights, also takes this opportunity to reaffirm the importance that it

attaches to respect for the collective rights of peoples, particularly the right to determine their own future and to control their own resources. Accordingly, it condemns the persistence of apartheid in South Africa and the gross and systematic violations of human rights due to foreign occupation, particularly in Palestine and in the other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, the armed conflicts in Somalia and the policy of ethnic cleansing in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and reaffirms the right of all peoples to self-determination and free choice of their political and economic systems and institutions, on the basis of respect for national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States.

II. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE REGIONAL MEETING

AFRM/1. The role of Governments in furthering the promotion and protection of human rights

The Regional Meeting for Africa of the World Conference on Human Rights,

Emphasizing that States, in adhering to the Charter of the United Nations and adopting the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, have pledged themselves to respect, promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all, without distinction as to race, sex, language, religion, nationality or place of origin,

Aware that Governments, and their national institutions, have a primary responsibility to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms, while at the same time taking the necessary measures to fulfil their obligations as parties to the various international human rights instruments,

Recognizing that Governments, particularly in developing countries, although fully committed to the protection and promotion of human rights, may encounter difficulties in fulfilling their commitments due to the limited financial and material resources at their disposal, and that they should therefore be assisted in their endeavours by the international community,

1. Invites Governments to ensure that their constitutions and other legal instruments incorporate the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and all the other universally recognized principles, including those contained in the various human rights instruments to which they are parties;

2. Affirms that Governments have a responsibility to ensure such conditions as are necessary for the full enjoyment and promotion of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights, and particularly for human development, social progress and improved health and educational standards;

3. Encourages Governments, with the assistance of the international community and bearing in mind the interrelationship between development and human rights, to promote all forms of development as a sound foundation for the respect, protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

4. Urges Governments to take all necessary measures to guarantee that the rights proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as well as other international human rights instruments are respected and enjoyed equally by all persons, regardless of race or conviction;

5. Calls upon Governments, with the assistance and support of the international community, to enhance their national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights, with particular emphasis on educational programmes and programmes to stimulate public awarenesss with a view to fostering a better general understanding of human rights;

6. Stresses that respect for, the promotion of and the necessary realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms also require the commitment of all Governments to respect fully the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations, inter alia the principles of national sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of States.

AFRM/2. Role of national institutions in the promotion and protection of human rights

The Regional Meeting for Africa of the World Conference on Human Rights,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 33/46 of 14 December 1978 setting out the guidelines on the structure and functioning of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, as well as the principles relating to the status of national institutions annexed to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/54 of 3 March 1992,

Recalling the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights which, in article 26, requests all States parties to allow the establishment of national institutions entrusted with the promotion and protection of human and peoples' rights and to strengthen relevant existing institutions,

Emphasizing the role of national institutions in the promotion and dissemination of human rights, both individual and collective,

1. Notes with satisfaction the establishment in some African countries of national institutions entrusted with the promotion and protection of human rights;

2. Encourages States to be guided by the principles of General Assembly resolution 33/46 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/54 in establishing, within the framework of their national legislation, national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights;

3. Encourages all States Members of the United Nations, along with the States of the African region, to establish and promote the exchange of information and experience relating to the creation and strengthening of national institutions entrusted with the promotion and protection of human rights;

4. Reaffirms the importance of national institutions in contributing to the democratic process and to the strengthening of the rule of law and in providing, on an advisory basis, views, recommendations, proposals and reports concerning all matters relating to the promotion and protection of human rights, by inter alia:

(a) Advising on the adoption and harmonization of national legislation, regulations and practices with the international human rights instruments;

(b) Providing views, suggestions and recommendations in connection with claims or complaints concerning human rights violations brought to their notice;

(c) Making proposals for practical measures to be taken by Governments and competent authorities to ensure conformity between practice and legal regulations;

(d) Contributing to the preparation of reports to be submitted by States to United Nations organs and committees, in compliance with their treaty obligations;

5. Encourages the national institutions of States of the African region to cooperate with the organizations of the United Nations system, regional institutions and national institutions of other countries with competence in the promotion and protection of human rights;

6. Calls for the strengthening of cooperation between national institutions of the African region;

7. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to consider favourably applications for assistance made by African Member States regarding the creation and strengthening of national institutions within the framework of the United Nations programme of advisory services and technical cooperation in the field of human rights.

AFRM/3. International cooperation to combat xenophobia

The Regional Meeting for Africa of the World Conference on Human Rights,

Concerned by the extent of the phenomenon of xenophobia and its adverse effects on the preservation and consolidation of human rights,

Considering that a combination of legal action and economic and social initiatives is required to contain this new scourge,

Referring to Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities resolution 1992/5 of 21 August 1992 recommending that the Commission on Human Rights appoint a thematic special rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia,

1. Reaffirms its commitment to safeguarding the rights and full development of vulnerable groups, including migrant workers and their families and foreign students who are often the target of expressions of xenophobia;

2. Believes that it is incumbent upon the international community in general and the States where xenophobia has manifested itself in particular to take concrete measures urgently to combat xenophobia and ensure its eradication;

3. Supports the recommendation made by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in its resolution 1992/5 that the Commission on Human Rights appoint a thematic special rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia;

4. Recommends that the special rapporteur be entrusted with the task of carrying out a preliminary study of the phenomenon of xenophobia in order to permit a better definition of this scourge and the elaboration of the appropriate measures required for its eradication, and that he submit his findings to the Commission on Human Rights at its fiftieth session.

AFRM/4. International cooperation in the fight against all forms of religious intolerance and extremism

The Regional Meeting for Africa of the World Conference on Human Rights,

Recalling that the Charter of the United Nations reaffirms the faith of the international community in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small,

Recalling also that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights affirms, in article 29, that in the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society,

Recognizing that freedom of religious belief and the peaceful expression thereof is a fundamental right of all human beings which is enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion and Belief and other human rights instruments,

Recognizing also the threat posed by movements based on religious intolerance and extremism,

Considering that the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in article 18, and the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, in article 1, stipulate that the freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs may be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary to

protect public safety, order, health, or morals or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others,

Emphasizing the principle, contained in the preamble to the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, that it is inadmissible to use religion or belief for ends inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations, other relevant instruments of the United Nations and the purposes and principles of the Declaration,

Recalling that all religions advocate tolerance, peace and brotherhood,

Considering that extremism and terrorism, whether the pretext be sectarian, ethnic or religious, deny the moral and humanitarian values of peoples and, in particular, fundamental freedom and tolerance,

1. Believes that religious extremism poses a real threat to the security of nations and the stability of their institutions;

2. Calls upon States to secure for their citizens the right of freedom of belief and the peaceful expression thereof;

3. Welcomes the declaration adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (Dakar, 29 June-1 July 1992) and that of the Tenth Summit of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries (Jakarta, 1-6 September 1992) condemning extremism and terrorism and calling upon all States to observe scrupulously, in their relations, the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and to respect the principle of good neighbourliness;

4. Urges Member States to take appropriate measures, bearing in mind that each State has an obligation to curb violence resulting from religious intolerance and extremism, to prevent it from spilling over into another country, and to oppose any use of religion for ends incompatible with human rights;

5. Considers that, while effective measures must be taken to put an end to the destructive effects on society of acts of violence perpetrated by religious extremists, measures must also be envisaged to counter, at their roots, all forms of religious intolerance and extremism;

6. Calls upon the Commission on Human Rights to consider the proposal of the Special Rapporteur on religious intolerance concerning the drafting of a binding international instrument on the elimination of intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief to supplement and develop the standards already set by the international community (E/CN.4/1992/52, para. 191);

7. Also calls upon the Commission on Human Rights to request the Special Rapporteur to include in his next report the specific measures taken by several countries to combat the extremism and fanaticism referred to in his

report (E/CN.4/1992/52, para. 186) and to submit proposals on measures to be taken to end this scourge.

AFRM/5. Eradication of apartheid

The Regional Meeting for Africa of the World Conference on Human Rights,

Reaffirming the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, adopted by consensus on 14 December 1989 by the General Assembly in its resolution S-16/1,

Recalling the second report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration (A/45/1052), the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid (A/46/22) as well as the reports of the Secretary-General on the coordinated approach by the United Nations system on questions relating to South Africa (A/46/648) and on the concerted and effective measures aimed at eradicating apartheid (A/46/499),

Welcoming the initiative on broad-based negotiations on the eradication of apartheid through peaceful means in order to establish a non-racial, democratic society in South Africa,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of politically motivated violence with the complicity of members of the security forces,

Concerned that the discriminatory laws and the provisions of the Internal Security Act in force permit detention without charge and trial,

Gravely disturbed by the socio-economic inequalities in South Africa and the accumulated negative impact of apartheid on the social, economic and cultural rights of the majority of the people of South Africa,

1. Reaffirms its support for the legitimate struggle of the people of South Africa for the total eradication of apartheid and their right to establish a non-racial and democratic system in accordance with the International Bill of Human Rights;

2. Also reaffirms the international consensus to oppose apartheid and to support the struggle to eradicate apartheid and facilitate the creation of a non-racial, democratic society in South Africa;

3. Urges the South African authorities to repeal the remaining discriminatory apartheid laws and introduce the necessary legal and administrative measures to rectify the socio-economic inequalities;

4. Also urges the South African authorities to expedite the eradication of apartheid and to accede to the International Covenants on Human Rights and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

5. Calls upon the South African authorities to assume effectively their responsibility by maintaining order, putting an end to violence,

bringing to justice the perpetrators of acts of violence and protecting all citizens regardless of their political affiliation;

6. Appeals to the international community to mobilize and increase its material and financial assistance to the victims of apartheid in order to redress the socio-economic inequalities;

7. Also appeals to the international community to participate in strengthening the role of humanitarian and human rights groups in extending assistance to the victims of apartheid and in monitoring the situation of human rights in South Africa;

8. Calls upon the United Nations Centre for Human Rights to respond as and when appropriate, as indicated by the Secretary-General, to the needs of the changing situation in South Africa during the period of transition, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/79 A adopted by consensus on 13 December 1991.

AFRM/6. Realization of the right to development

The Regional Meeting for Africa of the World Conference on Human Rights,

Recalling that the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and the relevant agreements, conventions, resolutions, recommendations and other instruments of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and regional organizations are aimed at the integral development of the human being and the economic, social, political and cultural progress and development of all peoples,

Recalling also the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and in particular its articles 21, 22 and 24,

Referring to the Declaration on the Right to Development, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/128 of 4 December 1986,

Referring also to the conclusions and recommendations of the Global Consultation on the Realization of the Right to Development as a Human Right (E/CN.4/1990/Rev.1),

Considering that development is a comprehensive economic, social, cultural and political process, which aims at the constant improvement of the well-being of the entire population and of all individuals on the basis of their active, free and meaningful participation,

Considering also that the human person is the central subject of this process and that development is an essential need of every individual and responds, in the same way as all other human rights, to each person's aspirations to ensure the greatest possible freedom and dignity for himself, both as an individual and as a member of the society in which he lives,

Recognizing that indebtedness, the deterioration of terms of trade, monetary instability and inequalities in international economic relations are all factors contributing to unrest and political instability that jeopardize the efforts made by the developing countries to ensure their economic recovery and the promotion of human rights and democracy,

Recognizing also that development can be realized only to the extent that the efforts of States are supported by the efforts of the entire international community,

Recalling that the international community has a duty to fulfil its commitment to eradicate poverty, which is a major obstacle to any effort aimed at sustainable development and the full realization of human rights,

Recalling also that peace, human rights and development are interdependent,

1. Reaffirms that the right to development is an inalienable human right by virtue of which every human person is entitled to participate in, contribute to and enjoy the economic, social, cultural and political development of the society in which he lives;

2. Considers that no model of development is universally applicable to all situations, all countries and all peoples;

3. Invites all States to encourage popular participation in decision-making in order to ensure harmonious and sustainable development and the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

4. Notes with satisfaction the considerable efforts made in this regard in Africa notwithstanding the economic and financial difficulties encountered in most of the countries of the region owing to the deterioration of the international economic environment;

5. Considers that the inability of the international community to respond appropriately to the challenge of development has contributed to the social disturbances and religious or ideological extremism which are at the origin of many massive violations of human rights;

6. Calls upon all States Members of the United Nations to cooperate in creating an international, economic and political environment conducive to the realization of the right to development;

7. Encourages the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development in order to ensure equality of opportunity for all in their access to education, health services, food, housing and employment;

8. Invites the African Commission on Human Rights to organize, if necessary, expert seminars on the role of the multilateral financial institutions in the realization of the right to development;

9. Invites the Commission on Human Rights to appoint a special rapporteur to examine the status of implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development, to identify the obstacles encountered and to propose measures to overcome them.

AFRM/7. Full realization of economic, social and cultural rights

The Regional Meeting for Africa of the World Conference on Human Rights,

Recalling that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights affirms, in its article 22, that everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international cooperation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality,

Bearing in mind the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights,

Recalling the Proclamation of Tehran on Human Rights of 13 May 1968, which states in paragraph 13 that since human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible, the full realization of civil and political rights is impossible without the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights and that lasting progress in the implementation of human rights is dependent upon sound and effective national and international policies of economic and social development,

Recalling also that the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, in article 2, paragraph 1, stipulates that each State party undertakes to take steps, individually and through international assistance and cooperation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of its available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the rights recognized in the Covenant by all appropriate means, including particularly the adoption of legislative measures,

1. Calls for the elaboration by the international community of appropriate legal procedures to protect economic, social and cultural rights and prevent their violation;

2. Invites the Commission on Human Rights to appoint for this purpose special rapporteurs to study in greater depth the situation concerning economic, social and cultural rights and identify the obstacles impeding their realization;

3. Invites these special rapporteurs to take account in particular of the recommendations contained in the final report of the Special Rapporteur on the realization of economic, social and cultural rights (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1992/16) as well as the work accomplished in this respect by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

AFRM/8. International cooperation to improve the humanitarian situations in Africa

The Regional Meeting for Africa of the World Conference on Human Rights,

Recalling that, in adopting the Charter of the United Nations, Member States have reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights and in the dignity and worth of the human person, as well as their determination to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 46/127 of 17 December 1991, in which the Assembly noted that mass movements of populations were caused by multiple and complex factors, either man-made or natural, ranging from wars and armed conflicts, invasions and aggressions, violations of human rights, forcible expulsions, economic and social factors and natural disasters, to degradation in the environment,

Taking note also of General Assembly resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991 in which the Assembly proposed the designation by the Secretary-General of a high-level official to act as emergency relief coordinator,

Taking note further of the relevant Commission on Human Rights resolutions on this subject,

Stressing that the humanitarian situation in Africa constitutes an affront to humanity and poses a threat to peace in the region,

Deeply disturbed by the constantly increasing number of refugees and displaced people and by the human suffering of more than six million refugees and internally displaced persons in Africa, millions of whom have already died from starvation, malnutrition, diseases and wars,

Bearing in mind the large number of persons affected by drought and famine in southern and eastern Africa,

Deeply concerned at the increasingly heavy burden being imposed upon African countries with limited resources of their own, and upon the international community as a whole, by sudden displacements of populations,

Aware of the steps taken hitherto by the United Nations and its agencies and subsidiary organs to examine the problem of massive exoduses of refugees and displaced persons in all its aspects, including its root causes,

Aware also of the important role played by the Organization of African Unity in responding to humanitarian situations and of its endeavours to remedy the situation arising therefrom,

1. Commends the African States which are continuing to admit refugees into their territories in spite of their economic difficulties, the limited availability of land and the environmental degradation caused by the presence of numerous refugees, and urges them to continue to pursue generous measures to receive refugees and displaced persons;

2. Stresses the need for international cooperation aimed at assisting the victims of humanitarian situations and averting new outflows through durable solutions to the problems of refugees and displaced persons;

3. Invites all Governments and intergovernmental and humanitarian organizations to intensify their cooperation and assistance within the context of the endeavours of the international community to solve the serious problems resulting from mass exoduses of refugees, internally displaced persons and returnees;

4. Also invites the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to consolidate and improve the existing humanitarian assistance machinery by ensuring close cooperation and coordination between the bodies concerned;

5. Urges the international community to attach priority and allocate adequate resources to the provision of appropriate assistance for the victims of humanitarian situations in Africa, including victims of drought and famine;

6. Calls upon the international community, in pursuit of the principle of burden sharing, to provide increased and adequate assistance for African countries to enable them to strengthen their capacity to provide the facilities and services required to cater for the needs and well-being of refugees, displaced persons and returnees in their own countries;

7. Requests Governments which have not yet done so to accede to the relevant international and regional instruments on refugees.

AFRM/9. Role and responsibility of individuals, groups, institutions and non-governmental organizations in the protection and promotion of human rights

The Regional Meeting for Africa of the World Conference on Human Rights,

Recalling the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights as basic instruments guiding the efforts of the international community to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling also the final preambular paragraph of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which states that every individual and every organ of society shall strive by progressive measures, national and international, to secure the universal and effective recognition and observance of human rights and freedoms among the peoples of Member States,

Bearing in mind the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights,

Recognizing the responsibility and obligation of States to protect and promote human rights, and emphasizing the role and responsibility of individuals, groups, institutions and non-governmental organizations in this regard,

1. Reaffirms that it is a primary responsibility of every State to promote and strive for the protection and realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. Considers that, apart from its obligation to promote and protect the rights enjoyed by individuals, groups and bodies in society, the international community should pay special attention to the responsibility of individuals, groups and bodies to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms;

3. Considers that everyone is subject to the limitations established by the law solely for the purpose of ensuring recognition of and respect for the rights and freedoms of others, as required by morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society;

4. Also considers that everyone has obligations towards and within the community, outside of which the free and full development of one's personality is impossible;

5. Further considers that the non-governmental organizations and institutions seeking to promote and protect human rights have an important responsibility to educate and train individuals to respect human rights because education and training are necessary for the promotion of human rights and the prevention of their violation;

6. Reaffirms that no State, individual, group, institution or non-governmental organization has the right to pursue programmes or engage in activities that might jeopardize national achievements in the fields of democracy and human rights;

7. Also reaffirms that the members of the international community should fulfil, jointly and separately, their obligations to promote and foster human rights and fundamental freedoms without distinction as to race, colour, sex, language, religion or political opinion;

8. Calls upon African States to support the ideas contained in the present resolution with a view to their inclusion in the draft declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms which is being prepared by a working group of the Commission on Human Rights.

AFRM/10. Human rights, democracy and development

The Regional Meeting for Africa of the World Conference on Human Rights,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the obligation of Member States with regard to the promotion and protection of human rights,

Taking into account the cultural characteristics and socio-economic situation of the developing countries, particularly the African countries,

Commending the efforts made by African countries to achieve democracy,

Stressing, however, that if these efforts are to be continued, they must be supported by social and economic measures at the national and international levels,

Reaffirming that civil and political rights, as well as economic, social and cultural rights, are interdependent and indivisible and that the realization of one category of these rights should in no way be promoted to the detriment of another category of rights,

Concerned at the difficulties which the African States are encountering in the consolidation of democracy due to the impact of economic adjustment measures on the realization of human rights and development,

Stressing the importance of, and the need for, international cooperation to help the African States overcome these difficulties,

Recommends the following draft resolution to the World Conference on Human Rights for adoption:

"The World Conference on Human Rights,

Noting resolution ... of ... adopted by the Regional Meeting for Africa of the World Conference on Human Rights (Tunis, 2-6 November 1992),

Recommends the following draft resolution to the General Assembly for adoption:

The General Assembly,

Noting resolution ... of ... adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights,

Recalling the obligation of States Members of the United Nations effectively to ensure that human rights and fundamental freedoms are respected,

Stressing the efforts of the developing countries to achieve democracy and establish the rule of law,

Concerned at the difficulties which the developing countries in Africa are encountering in their efforts to consolidate democracy and effectively ensure respect for human rights due to the application of economic recovery measures,

Alarmed at the effects of the indebtedness of these countries on the realization of economic, social and cultural rights,

1. Urges the international community to help the developing countries to realize their economic, social and cultural rights;

2. Calls upon States, international public financial institutions and other institutions in the United Nations system concerned with development cooperation to study the possibility of alleviating the debt burden of the developing countries;

3. Encourages African States to formulate a national programme to support democracy, with a view to promoting human rights and development, with the financial and logistical support of the international community;

4. Calls upon the Secretary-General to undertake a study of the achievement of the objectives referred to in paragraph 2 of the present resolution with the help of governmental experts and experts from the competent international institutions."

AFRM/11. Role of States in monitoring and strengthening the protection of human rights

The Regional Meeting for Africa of the World Conference on Human Rights,

Reaffirming its commitment to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights,

Aware of the increasingly massive and repeated violations of human rights committed on the African continent,

Convinced that the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms requires the establishment of the rule of law, political pluralism and effective democracy,

Convinced also that democratic culture can be acquired only through teaching, training and research in the field of human rights,

1. Invites States to promote, encourage and support public and private human rights institutions;

2. Encourages the establishment of human rights teaching, training, information and literacy programmes in the national languages;

3. Urges those Governments which have not yet done so to accede to the international human rights instruments;

4. Stresses the need to set up, within existing regional and international structures, mechanisms to safeguard and monitor the promotion and protection of human rights;

5. Calls for the development of regional and subregional cooperation in the field of human rights through national institutions and the

harmonization of laws and regulations with the support of the international community.

AFRM/12. Realization and protection of the rights of the child

The Regional Meeting for Africa of the World Conference on Human Rights,

Recalling the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989,

Recalling also the provisions of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child,

Considering that the fundamental principles set forth in these international and regional instruments is that in all actions concerning children undertaken by any person or authority, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration,

Considering that chief among the recognized basic rights of the child are the rights to survival, development and protection,

Considering that every child must be able to enjoy all the rights and freedoms recognized and guaranteed by the various relevant international and regional instruments, without distinction as to race, ethnic group, colour, sex, language, religion, political affiliation or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Considering, moreover, that the child has the right to an education which prepares him or her for responsible life in a free society, in a spirit of understanding, tolerance, dialogue, mutual respect and friendship among peoples and ethnic groups, tribes and religious communities,

Noting with concern that the situation of many African children remains critical owing to socio-economic, cultural and traditional factors, natural disasters and armed conflicts, as well as conditions of development, exploitation, hunger and disability, and that children, by reason of their physical and mental immaturity, need special safeguards and care,

Noting that children, by reason of their physical and mental immaturity, are subject to economic exploitation, abuse or other cruel treatment, as well as ideological or religious indoctrination,

1. Invites all Governments and intergovernmental and humanitarian organizations to intensify their cooperation and assistance within the framework of the efforts of the international community to ensure the full realization of the rights of the child to survival, protection and development;

2. Urges the international community to give priority to the rendering of appropriate assistance to children who are victims of hunger, disease, drought and armed conflicts and to allocate adequate resources for this purpose;

3. Calls upon the international community to put into effect instruments and means to guard children against practices aimed at their direct use in armed conflicts, protect them against all forms of economic exploitation and ideological or religious indoctrination and fully ensure their physical and mental integrity.

AFRM/13. Protection of the rights of women

The Regional Meeting for Africa of the World Conference on Human Rights,

Guided by the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, the International Bill of Human Rights, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, the other international human rights instruments and those related to women,

Emphasizing the commitment of African Heads of State and Government to the principle of the universality of human rights as well as their determination to promote the rights of women, work for the rapid elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and involve them in consultation and decision-making processes at all levels in order to ensure their effective participation in the process of economic development,

Bearing in mind the declaration adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (Dakar, 29 June-1 July 1992) and that adopted by the Tenth Summit of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries (Jakarta, 1-6 September 1992),

Reaffirming that the full integration of women in development, as both agents and beneficiaries of that process, concerns all sectors of society,

Noting with satisfaction the increasing participation of non-governmental organizations in the promotion of the rights of women,

Convinced of the need to continue to work for the promotion of the rights of women and the improvement of their status,

1. Recommends to the World Conference on Human Rights that it address the issue of the rights of women as recommended by the Commission on the Status of Women;

2. Reaffirms the indivisibility and interdependence of all human rights and stresses in this regard the necessity for women to enjoy fully their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights;

3. Urges Governments to encourage the full participation of women in the formulation and implementation of development policies and projects so that they can be both agents and beneficiaries of development;

4. Also urges States and regional and international organizations to facilitate the access of women to decision-making posts and their greater participation in the decision-making process;

5. Calls upon Member States to take all appropriate measures in order to promote the rights of women, to put an end to discrimination based on sex and to protect women from all forms of violence and traditional practices of intolerance and extremism, particularly religious extremism, affecting their rights and freedoms;

6. Requests States to encourage non-governmental organizations to participate in the advancement of women;

7. Welcomes the ratification by many States of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and invites those which have not yet done so to become parties to that Convention.

AFRM/14. Administration of justice and human rights

The Regional Meeting for Africa of the World Conference on Human Rights,

Emphasizing the principle of the indivisibility and interdependence of all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Bearing in mind that the validity and universality of human rights must be protected and promoted by all,

Reaffirming the primary responsibility of all Governments to ensure the promotion and protection of human rights,

Aware that any effective system or method of promoting and protecting human rights should take into account the historical, cultural and traditional peculiarities of each society,

Recognizing that the rule of law and a proper administration of justice are prerequisites for sustainable economic and social development,

Recognizing also the central role of the administration of justice in the promotion and protection of human rights,

Aware of the importance of the African Commission on Human Rights in the promotion and protection of human rights,

1. Emphasizes that civil and political rights cannot be separated from economic, social and cultural rights or from rights embodied in other international instruments on human rights;

2. Reaffirms the standards set forth in the International Bill of Rights, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and other international human rights instruments;

3. Acknowledges that it is the primary responsibility of all Governments to promote and protect human rights;

4. Calls upon African Governments to allocate more resources to the institutions concerned with the administration of justice;

5. Also calls upon the international community to respond to requests for financial assistance made by institutions concerned with the promotion and protection of human rights with a view to enhancing and strengthening their capacity to promote and protect human rights;

6. Appeals to African Governments to allocate resources for the provision of legal aid services with a view to the promotion and protection of human rights;

7. Also appeals to the international community to provide assistance as requested for the provision of legal aid services with a view to ensuring the promotion and protection of human rights;

8. Urges African Governments to strengthen the African Commission on Human Rights to enable it to contribute effectively to the promotion and protection of human rights.

III. ORGANIZATION OF THE REGIONAL MEETING

A. Opening of the session

1. The Regional Meeting for Africa of the World Conference on Human Rights was held at Tunis from 2 to 6 November 1992, as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/155. It held seven meetings during the session.

2. On 2 November 1992, preceding the opening of the session, the participants were received by the President of the Republic of Tunisia at the Presidential Palace. The Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Rights, Deputy Secretary-General of the World Conference, delivered a message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Regional Meeting for Africa. The Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity also made a statement. The President of the Republic of Tunisia addressed the participants.

3. The session was opened by the Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Rights, Deputy Secretary-General of the World Conference.

4. The session was attended by representatives of the following States, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations, liberation movements, national human rights institutions, other organizations and non-governmental organizations.

States

Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

States represented by observers

Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

National liberation movements

Palestine.

Specialized agencies

International Labour Organisation.

Intergovernmental organizations

African Commission of Human and People's Rights, Arab Labour Organization, Council of Europe, League of Arab States, Organization of African Unity.

United Nations organs

United Nations Development Programme, Economic Commission for Africa, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

National human rights institutions

Commission béninoise des droits de l'homme, Conseil consultatif des droits de l'homme (Morocco), National Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms (Cameroon), Observatoire national des droits de l'homme (Algeria).

United Nations human rights and related bodies

Preparatory Committee of the World Conference, Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial summary or arbitrary executions.

Non-governmental organizations

Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

Category I

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International Council of Women, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Inter-Parliamentary Union, Organization of African Trade Union Unity.

Category II

Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, Amnesty International, Anti-Slavery International for the Protection of Human Rights, Arab Lawyers Union, Arab Organization for Human Rights, Baha'i International Community, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, Human Rights Internet, International Abolitionist Federation, International Association of Penal Law, International Commission of Jurists, International Federation of Human Rights, International Federation of Journalists, International Federation Terre des Hommes, International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples, International Movement for Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples, International Organization of Journalists, International Service for Human Rights, International Union of Latin Notariat, Socialist International Women, World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession, World Federation of the Deaf, World Movement of Mothers.

Roster

International Progress Organization, Minority Rights Group, World Association for the School as an Instrument of Peace, World Organization against Torture.

Other non-governmental organizations

Action des chrétiens pour l'abolition de la torture (Togo), Africa Human Rights and Justice Protection Network, African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies, African Centre for Development and Self-help Activities, African Society of International and Comparative Law, African Studies Association - Human Rights Committee, Alexandria Association of Human Rights Advocates, Amnesty International (Section tunisienne), Association africaine d'éducation pour le développement, Association Atlas, Association de défense et de promotion des droits des femme, Association démocratique des femmes marocaines, Association de protection de la nature et de l'environnement, Association des femmes africaines pour la recherche sur le développement, Association des femmes tunisiennes pour la recherche sur le développement, Association des journalistes du Bénin, Association des journalistes tunisiens, Association des juges, Association femmes jeunesse pour l'environnement maghrébin, Association indépendante pour le triomphe des droits des femmes, Association internationale des magistrats de la jeunesse et de la famille, Association malienne des droits de l'homme, Association marocaine des droits des femmes, Association marocaine des droits de l'homme, Association nationale des droits des l'homme du Gabon, Association nigérienne pour la défense des droits de l'homme, Association palestinienne des droits de l'homme, Association pour l'égalité devant la loi entre femmes et hommes, Association pour la promotion de l'emploi et du logement, Association pour la protection de l'environnement et de la nature de l'Ariana, Association pour le développement des initiatives villageoises, Association pour le développement et l'animation rurale, Association solidarité femmes du Maghreb-Europe, Association tchadienne pour la promotion et défense des droits de l'homme, Association tunisienne de défense sociale, Association tunisienne de droit

constitutionnel, Association tunisienne de droit pénal, Association tunisienne de protection de la nature et de l'environnement, Association tunisienne des femmes démocrates, Association tunisienne des jeunes avocats, Barreau des avocats de Tunisie, Centre international des droits de la personne et du développement démocratique, Civil Liberties Organisation, Comité africain pour le droit et le développement (Sénégal), Commission arabe libyenne des droits de l'homme, Community Legal Resource and Advice Centre, Croissant-Rouge tunisien, Defence for Children International Movement (Sénégal), Défense sans frontières, Egyptian Organization for Human Rights, Enda Inter-Arabe, Fondation El Kef pour le developpement regionale, Fondation tunisience pour le developpement communautaire, Ghana Journalists Association, Greenpeace (Section tunisienne), Human Rights Africa for Continental Defense of Rights and Liberties, Human Rights Documents, Institut arabe des droits de l'homme, Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa, Institute of International Law and International Relations, Interafricaine socialists et démocratique, International Association of Judges (Tunisian Section), International Commission of Jurists (Kenya National Section), International Commission of Jurists (Rwanda National Section), International Commission of Jurists (South Africa National Section), International Federation of Women Lawyers (Kenya), Kenya Union of Journalists, Lawyers for Human Rights, Legal Research and Resource Centre for Human Rights, Legal Research and Resource Development Centre, Legal Resources Foundation, Ligue algérienne de défense des droits de l'homme, Ligue algérienne des droits de l'homme, Ligue béninoise des droits de l'homme, Ligue bissau-guinéenne des droits de l'homme, Ligue camerounaise des droits de l'homme, Ligue centrafricaine des droits de l'homme, Ligue des droits de l'homme du Zaïre, Ligue ivoirienne des droits de l'homme, Ligue malgache des droits de l'homme, Ligue marocaine des droits de l'homme, ligue mauritanienne des droits de l'homme, Ligue tunisienne pour la défense des droits de l'homme (commission préparatoire), Ligue pour la défense des droits de l'homme du Bénin, Ligue tchadienne des droits de l'homme, Ligue togolaise des droits de l'homme, Mauritius Union of Journalists, Mouvement burkinabé des droits de l'homme et des peuples, Mozambique Human Rights Group, National Association of Democratic Lawyers, Nigerian Bar Association - Human Rights Committee, Nigerian Union of Journalists, Observatoire panafricain de la démocratie, Organisation arabe de la famille, Organisation marocaines des droits de l'homme, Organisation nationale des droits de l'homme (Sénégal), Organisation tunisienne de l'éducation et de la famille, Organisation tunisienne de l'enfant, Penal Reform International, Press Association of Zambia, Recherche pour le développement au Mali, Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, Reseau culturel africain, Southern African Human Rights Foundation, Sudanese Journalists Association, Swedish NGO Fund for Human Rights, Syndicat de la presse de Madagascar, Syndicat national de la presse marocaine, Tanzania Media Women's Association, Uganda Human Rights Activists, Uganda Journalists Association, Union arabe des médecins, Union de l'action féminine, Union des artistes arabes, Union des avocats d'Afrique centrale, Union des journalistes arabes, Union des journalistes du Mali, Union des travailleurs immigrés tunisiens, Union générale des écrivains arabes, Union interafricaine des avocats, Union interafricaine des droits de l'homme, Union internationale des travailleurs arabes, Union interparlementaire arabe, Union nationale des femmes tunisiennes, Union nationale des journalistes camerounais, Union national des journalistes congolais, Union nationale des

journalistes congolais, Union nationale des journalistes de Côte d'Ivoire, Union of African Journalists, Union tunisienne de solidarité sociale, University of Lund, Women in Law and Development in Africa, Zambian NGO Coordinating Committee, Zimbabwe Union of Journalists.

5. A list of the documents before the Regional Meeting for Africa is contained in annex II to the present report.

B. Election of officers

6. At its 1st meeting, on 2 November 1992, the Regional Meeting elected the following officers:

President:	H.E. Habib Ben Yahia (Tunisia) Minister for Foreign Affairs
Vice-Presidents:	H.E. M. Paul Berenger (Mauritius) Minister for Foreign Affairs
	H.E. Zonke Amos Khumalo (Swaziland) Minister of Justice
	H.E. Francisco Javier Ngomo Mgengono (Equatorial Guinea) Deputy Minister of Justice responsible for human rights
Rapporteur:	Miss Jainaba Johm (The Gambia)

7. At the same meeting, the President made a statement.

C. Appointment of the Credentials Committee

8. At its 5th meeting, on 4 November 1992, the President of the Regional Meeting announced the composition of the Credentials Committee as follows: Mr. Mohamed Ben Kaddour (Morocco), Ms. Elizabeth Mrema (United Republic of Tanzania), Mr. Bonaventure Mbarushimana (Rwanda), Mr. Cece Alexandre Loua (Guinea), Mr. Molosiwa Selepeng (Botswana).

9. On 5 November 1992, the Credentials Committee met and elected Ms. Elizabeth Mrema as Chairman of the Committee. It examined the credentials of representatives of 42 States which were represented at the Regional Meeting.

10. At the 7th meeting, on 6 November 1992, the Regional Meeting took note of the report of the Credentials Committee.

D. Adoption of the agenda and the rules of procedure

11. At its 2nd meeting, on 2 November 1992, the Regional Meeting had before it the provisional agenda for the Regional Meeting for Africa (A/CONF.157/AFRM/1/Rev.2) and the annotations thereto (A/CONF.157/AFRM/1/Rev.2/Add.1).

12. At the same meeting, statements concerning the provisional agenda were made by the representatives of Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, the Sudan and Zambia.

13. The representative of the Sudan proposed to delete from item 7 (a) of the provisional agenda the words "religious extremism". The representatives of Ethiopia and Nigeria proposed to replace the same words by "religious intolerance".

14. The representative of Senegal proposed to add to item 6 of the provisional agenda a new sub-item (d), "Human rights, democracy and development".

15. The provisional agenda, as amended, was adopted without a vote. For the text of the agenda as adopted, see annex I.

16. At its 1st meeting, the Regional Meeting adopted the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, bearing in mind decision PC.3/2, adopted by the Preparatory Committee at its third session, concerning the participation of representatives of non-governmental organizations at regional meetings.

17. At the same meeting, the Regional Meeting decided to waive rule 52 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

E. Organization of work

18. At its 2nd meeting, on 2 November 1992, the Regional Meeting decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, to adopt its programme of work.

19. At the same meeting, the Regional Meeting decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, to set up a drafting committee to deal with draft resolutions and a draft declaration of the Regional Meeting. Subsequently it appointed H.E. Francisco Javier Ngeme Mgengono (Equatorial Guinea) Chairman of the Drafting Committee. The Drafting Committee held five meetings, from 4 to 6 November 1992 and one informal meeting.

IV. STATEMENTS

20. At the 1st meeting, on 2 November 1992, statements 1/ were made by the following speakers: H.E. Salim Ahmed Salim, Secretary-General, Organization of African Unity; Mr. Rachid Sadik, Special Representative, Economic Commission for Africa; Mr. Adnane Omrane, Special Representative, League of Arab States.

1/ The numbers in brackets refer to the meeting at which the statement was made.

21. At the same meeting, the representative of Senegal delivered a message from the Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, H.E. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal.

22. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the following speakers: Mr. Ibrahim Badawi, Chairman, African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights; Mr. Wali-Shah Wali, Resident Representative, United Nations Development Programme in Tunisia; Ms. Halima Embarek Warzazi, Chairman, Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights.

23. Statements on agenda items 6, 7 and/or 8 were made by the representatives of the following states: Algeria (5th), Botswana (3rd), Burundi (4th), Chad (5th), Egypt (3rd), Equatorial Guinea (5th), Ethiopia (4th), Gambia (5th), Guinea-Bissau (4th), Kenya (3rd), Lesotho (3rd), Liberia (6th), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (5th), Malawi (3rd), Mauritania (5th), Mauritius (4th), Morocco (4th), Namibia (5th), Nigeria (4th), Rwanda (5th), Senegal (4th), Sierra Leone (3rd), Sudan (5th), Swaziland (3rd), Uganda (3rd), United Republic of Tanzania (5th), Zambia (4th), Zimbabwe (3rd and 5th).

24. Statements were also made by the observers for: Austria (5th), Canada (5th).

25. A statement was made by the observer for Palestine (4th).

26. A statement was made by the observer for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (6th).

27. A statement was made by the observer for the Consultative Council on Human Rights (Morocco), a national human rights institution (3rd).

28. Statements were made by the observers for the following non-governmental organizations: African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies (6th), Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (3rd), Alexandria Association of Human Rights Supporters (3rd), Amnesty international (2nd), Arab Lawyers Union (2nd), Arab Organization for Human Rights (2nd), Association indépendante pour le triomphe des droits de femmes (6th), Association palestinienne des droits de l'homme (6th), Association solidarité femmes du Maghreb-Europe (6th), Association tunisienne de défense sociale (6th), Association tunisienne des femmes démocrates (4th), Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches (6th), Egyptian Organization for Human Rights (3rd), Instut arabe des droits de l'homme (5th), International Council of Women (6th), International Federation of Human Rights (5th), International Service for Human Rights (6th), Inter-Parliamentary Union (4th), Legal Research and Resource Centre for Human Rights (4th), Ligue ivoirienne des droits de l'homme (6th), Observatoire panafricain de la démocratie (5th), Organisation marocaine des droits de l'homme (6th), Union nationale des femmes tunisiennes (6th), Union interafricaine des droits de l'homme (4th), Union interparlementaire arabe (6th), Women in Law and Development in Africa (6th), Women's International Democratic Federation (5th).

29. Joint statements were made by the observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization, Alexandria Association of Human Rights Supporters, Arab Organization for Human Rights, Association africaine d'éducation pour le développement, Association des journalistes tunisiens, Institut arabe des droits de l'homme, International Commission of Jurists, International Movement for Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples, Organisation marocaine des droits de l'homme, Union de travailleurs immigrés tunisiens, World Organization against Torture (6th); International Organization of Journalists, Union of African Journalists (3rd); International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International Federation of Journalists (4th); Ligue algérienne des droits de l'homme, on behalf of Algerian non-governmental organizations (4th); Ligue camerounaise des droits de l'homme (4th); Association démocratique des femmes marocaines, Association marocaine des droits des femmes, Union d'action féminine (4th); an ad hoc Arab Committee of non-governmental organizations, on behalf of Alexandria Association of Human Rights Supporters, Arab Organization for Human Rights, Association des femmes algériennes, Association des femmes marocaines, Association des femmes tunisiennes, Association marocaine des droits de l'homme, Egyptian Organization for Human Rights, Institut arabe des droits de l'homme, Ligue algérienne des droits de l'homme, Ligue tunisienne pour la défense des droits de l'homme (comité préparatoire), Sudanese Organization for Human Rights, Union internationale des travailleurs arabes.

V. CONSIDERATION OF ISSUES RELATING TO THE PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, INCLUDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS

(a) Responsibility of individuals, groups, institutions and non-governmental organizations for the protection and promotion of human rights;

(b) Role of Governments in the strengthening of the promotion and protection of human rights;

(c) Role of competent national institutions in the promotion and protection of human rights at the national and regional levels;

(d) Human rights, democracy and development.

30. The Regional Meeting considered agenda item 6, together with items 7 and 8, at its 2nd to 7th meetings, on 2 to 4 and 6 November 1992.

31. The Regional Meeting had before it the following documents:

Regional human rights instruments and institutions: report of the Secretary-General (A/CONF.157/AFRM/2);

Ratification of or accession to the various human rights instruments: report of the Secretary-General (A/CONF.157/AFRM/3);

Resolution of the West African Advisory Meeting on Human Rights: report of the Secretary-General (A/CONF.157/AFRM/4);

Joint statement of African Ministers for Justice on the administration of justice and human rights: report of the Secretary-General (A/CONF.157/AFRM/5);

Report of Journalists' Workshop (A/CONF.157/AFRM/7);

Written statement submitted by the Arab Institute of Human Rights (A/CONF.157/AFRM/12);

Updated report of the Secretary-General on national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (E/CN.4/1991/23);

Report of the International Workshop on National Institutions for the promotion and Protection of Human Rights (Paris, 7-9 October 1991) (E/CN.4/1992/43 and Add.1 and 2);

Report of the working group on drafting a declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms (E/CN.4/1992/53 and Corr.1).

32. At its 7th meeting, on 6 November 1992, the Regional Meeting had before it the report of the Drafting Committee containing resolutions recommended to the Regional Meeting by the Drafting Committee for adoption under item 6 of the agenda.

33. The draft resolutions under consideration were as follows:

"The role of Governments in furthering the promotion and protection of human rights" (A/CONF.157/AFRM/10/Add.2);

"Role of national institutions in the promotion and protection of human rights" (A/CONF.157/AFRM/10/Add.3);

"Role and responsibility of individuals, groups, institutions and non-governmental organizations in the promotion and protection of human rights" (A/CONF.157/AFRM/10/Add.10);

"Human rights, democracy and development" (A/CONF.157/AFRM/10/Add.11);

"Role of States in monitoring and strengthening the protection of human rights" (A/CONF.157/AFRM/10/Add.12):

"Realization and protection of the rights of the child" (A/CONF/157/AFRM/10/Add.13);

"Protection of the rights of women" (A/CONF.157/AFRM/10/Add.14);

"Administration of justice and human rights" (A/CONF.157/AFRM/10/Add.15).

34. The draft resolutions were adopted without a vote.

35. For the texts of the resolutions adopted, see Chapter II, resolutions AFRM/1, AFRM/2, AFRM/9, AFRM/10, AFRM/11, AFRM/12, AFRM/13, AFRM/14.

VI. CONSIDERATION OF ISSUES RELATING TO THE OBJECTIVES OF THE WORLD CONFERENCE OF PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE TO THE REGION: A REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE

(a) Elimination of apartheid and of the new forms of racism, discrimination, xenophobia and religious extremism;

(b) Obligation of States to cooperate and display solidarity in the implementation of economic, social and cultural rights and, in particular, in the realization of the right to development;

(c) Relationship between human rights and humanitarian situations and evaluation of the effectiveness of emergency responses, strategies and existing machinery for providing prompt, appropriate and adequate assistance for refugees and displaced persons in Africa.

36. The Regional Meeting considered agenda item 7, together with items 6 and 8 at its 2nd to 7th meetings, held on 2 to 4 and 6 November 1992.

37. The Regional Meeting had before it the following documents:

Recommendations of the Egyptian Organization for Human Rights concerning the World Conference on Human Rights: report of the Secretary-General (A/CONF.157/AFRM/6);

Written statement submitted by Amnesty International (A/CONF.157/AFRM/8);

Written statement submitted by the Legal Research and Resource Centre for Human Rights (A/CONF.157/AFRM/11);

New international humanitarian order: report of the Secretary-General (A/47/352);

Interim report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa, prepared in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1991/8 and 1991/21 and Economic and Social Council decision 1991/237 (E/CN.4/1992/8);

Report of the Secretary-General on measures to combat racism and racial discrimination and the role of the Sub-Commission (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1992/11);

Updated report prepared by Mr. Ahmed M. Khalifa, Special Rapporteur, on the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist regime of South Africa (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1992/12);

Final report prepared by Mr. Danilo Türk, Special Rapporteur, on the realization of economic, social and cultural rights (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1992/16);

Comprehensive report of the Secretary-General on the question of the realization of the right to development prepared in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/18 (E/CN.4/1991/12 and Add.1);

Report on the Global Consultation on the Right to Development as a Human Right, prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/45 (E/CN.4/1990/9/Rev.1);

38. At its 7th meeting, on 6 November 1992, the Regional Meeting had before it the report of the Drafting Committee containing draft resolutions recommended to the Regional Meeting by the Drafting Committee for adoption under item 7 of the agenda.

39. The draft resolutions under consideration were as follows:

"International cooperation to combat xenophobia" (A/CONF.157/AFRM/10/Add.4);

"International cooperation in the fight against all forms of religious intolerance and extremism" (A/CONF.157/AFRM/10/Add.5);

"Eradication of apartheid" (A/CONF.157/AFRM/10/Add.6);

"Realization of the right to development" (A/CONF.157/AFRM/10/Add.7);

"Full realization of economic, social and cultural rights" (A/CONF.157/AFRM/10/Add.8);

"International cooperation to improve the humanitarian situations in Africa" (A/CONF.157/AFRM/10/Add.9).

40. The draft resolutions were adopted without a vote.

41. For the texts of the resolutions adopted, see chapter II, resolutions AFRM/3, AFRM/4, AFRM/5, AFRM/6, AFRM/7, AFRM/8.

VII. CONSIDERATION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION ACTIVITIES AT THE REGIONAL AND NATIONAL LEVELS RELATING TO THE WORLD CONFERENCE AND ITS PREPARATORY PROCESS

42. The Regional Meeting considered agenda item 8, together with items 6 and 7, at its 2nd to 7th meetings, held on 2 to 4 November 1992.

VIII. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

43. The Regional Meeting considered agenda item 9 at its 7th meeting, held on 6 November 1992.

44. At the same meeting, the Regional Meeting took note of the report of the Credentials Committee contained in document A/CONF.157/AFRM/9.

45. Also at the same meeting, the Regional Meeting had before it the report of the Drafting Committee containing draft resolutions and a draft final declaration for adoption.

46. The draft resolutions and the draft final declaration were adopted without a vote.

47. For the text of the final declaration, see chapter I; for the texts of the resolutions, see chapter II.

48. Also at the same meeting, the Regional Meeting adopted the draft report of the Regional Meeting for Africa, contained in document A/CONF.157/AFRM/L.1 and Add.1, without a vote.

ANNEX I

Agenda

1. Opening of the session.

2. Election of officers.

3. Appointment of the Credentials Committee.

4. Adoption of the agenda and of the rules of procedure.

5. Organization of work.

6. Consideration of issues relating to the protection and promotion of human rights, including the implementation of international and regional human rights instruments

   (a) Responsibility of individuals, groups, institutions and non-governmental organizations for the protection and promotion of human rights;

   (b) Role of Governments in the strengthening of the promotion and protection of human rights;

   (c) Role of competent national institutions in the promotion and protection of human rights at the national and regional levels;

   (d) Human rights, democracy and development.

7. Consideration of issues relating to the objectives of the World Conference of particular importance to the region: a regional perspective

   (a) Elimination of apartheid and of the new forms of racism, discrimination, xenophobia and religious extremism;

   (b) Obligation of States to cooperate and display solidarity in the implementation of economic, social and cultural rights and, in particular, in the realization of the right to development;

   (c) Relationship between human rights and humanitarian situations and evaluation of the effectiveness of emergency responses, strategies and existing machinery for providing prompt, appropriate and adequate assistance for refugees and displaced persons in Africa.

8. Consideration of public information activities at the regional and national levels relating to the World Conference and its preparatory process.

9. Adoption of the report.

ANNEX II

List of documents issued for the Regional Meeting for Africa of the World Conference on Human Rights

Documents issued in the general series

Symbol	Agenda item	Title
A/CONF.157/AFRM/1/Rev.2	4	Note by the Secretariat: provisional agenda
A/CONF.157/AFRM/1/Rev.2/Add.1	4	Annotations to the provisional agenda prepared by the Secretary-General of the World Conference on Human Rights
A/CONF.157/AFRM/2	6	Regional human rights instruments and institutions: report of the Secretary-General
A/CONF.157/AFRM/3	6	Ratification of or accession to the various human rights instruments: report of the Secretary-General
A/CONF.157/AFRM/4	6	Resolution of the West African Advisory Meeting on Human Rights: report of the Secretary-General
A/CONF.157/AFRM/5	6	Joint statement of African Ministers for Justice on the administration of justice and human rights: report of the Secretary-General
A/CONF.157/AFRM/6	7	Recommendations of the Egyptian Organization for Human Rights concerning the World Conference: report of the Secretary-General
A/CONF.157/AFRM/7	6 (c)	Report of Journalists' Workshop
A/CONF.157/AFRM/8	7	Written statement by Amnesty International
A/CONF.157/AFRM/9	3	Report of the Credentials Committee
A/CONF.157/AFRM/10 and Add.1 to 15	9	Report of the Drafting Committee
A/CONF.157/AFRM/11	7	Written statement submitted by the Legal Research and Resource Centre for Human Rights

Symbol	Agenda item	Title
A/CONF.157/AFRM/12	6	Written statement submitted by the Arab Institute of Human Rights
A/CONF.157/AFRM/13		Opening statement by the President of the Republic of Tunisia

Documents issued in the limited series

Symbol	Agenda item	Title
A/CONF.157/AFRM/L.1 and Add.1	9	Draft report of the Regional Meeting for Africa of the World Conferenc on Human Rights
A/CONF.157/AFRM/L.2	6 (d)	Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Mauritius, Namibia, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo: draft resolution
A/CONF.157/AFRM/L.3	6	Burkina Faso, Guinea, Niger, Senegal and Togo: draft resolution
A/CONF.157/AFRM/L.4	6	Burundi, Cameroon and Tunisia: draft resolution
A/CONF.157/AFRM/L.5	6	Tunisia: draft resolution
A/CONF.157/AFRM/L.6	6 (b)	Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Swaziland, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

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